UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23847
27 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by the United Kingdom to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

Sanctions have been implemented in the United Kingdom under the 1946 United Nations Act by Orders in Council which were made on 8 April and came into effect on 15 April.

The Libya (United Nations Prohibition of Flights) Order and Libya (United Nations Prohibition of Flights) (Dependent Territories) Order prohibit aircraft, wherever registered, from taking off from, landing in, or flying over the territory of the United Kingdom or its overseas Territories if the aircraft are destined for, or have taken off from, Libya.

The Libya (United Nations Sanctions) Order and Libya (United Nations Sanctions) (Dependent Territories) Order impose an arms embargo against Libya, prohibit Libyan Arab Airlines from carrying on business, and implement other measures set out in Security Council resolution 748. Diplomatic relations with Libya were broken off in 1984 after the shooting from the Libyan Embassy of WPC Fletcher. There has been no Libyan diplomatic mission in London since then.

The United Kingdom authorities are committed to monitoring the embargo closely and maintaining very strict export controls for as long as it remains in force.

The United Kingdom Customs and Excise authorities have been alerted to these Orders, are paying close attention to all exports, and will investigate any doubtful cases.

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S/23848
27 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that over the period 15-22 April 1992 United States aircraft have persisted in their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation.

15-16 April 1992

Twenty-three sorties, flown by eight 2-aircraft formations and seven single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,500 metres, centred over Dohuk, Zakho, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

17-18 April 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by eight 2-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

18-19 April 1992

One sortie over the Amadiyah area at a speed of 900 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 4,000 metres.

19-20 April 1992

Fourteen sorties, flown by six 2-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

20-21 April 1992

Seventeen sorties, flown by five 2-aircraft formations and seven single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Amadiyah.

21-22 April 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by ten 2-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 metres, centred over Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23849
27 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of further Iranian violations of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 10 to 21 April 1992.

1. At 1655 hours on 10 April 1992, the Iranian side pitched a 180-pound tent at geographical coordinates 908807 (Kut Sawadi) inside the area of separation in the southern sector (Tahiri).

2. At 1400 hours on 12 April 1992, an excavator belonging to the Iranian side was seen building a 10- to 15-metre-long and 1.5-metre-high embankment at geographical coordinates 417111 opposite the old Hussein guardpost inside the area of separation in the central sector (Khanaqin).

3. At 1515 hours on 18 April 1992, the Iranian side planted mines and set up barbed wire at geographical coordinates 897259 (Kushk) inside the area of separation in the southern sector (Tahiri).

4. At 1540 hours on 18 April 1992, the Iranian side planted mines and set up barbed wire at geographical coordinates 899273 (Kushk) inside the area of separation in the southern sector (Tahiri).

5. At 1700 hours on 18 April 1992, six men from the Iranian side constructed a 4-metre-high observation post of sandbags on the Iranian embankment at geographical coordinates 904135 (Makhfar Zayd) inside the area of separation in the southern sector (Tahiri).

6. At 1135 hours on 20 April 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and landing in the Naft-e Shah area at geographical coordinates 456647. It then took off and proceeded south in the direction of the Sanubah slope and then returned to the Iranian rear.

7. At 1100 hours on 21 April 1992, the Iranian side set up a Dimitrov machine-gun at geographical coordinates 579437 near the Duwayrij border guard post on one of the barriers marking off the area of separation.

8. At 1700 hours on 21 April 1992, three armed men from the Iranian side dressed in civilian clothes. They proceeded to fire random shots in the air, and after a short while they returned to the Iranian rear in southern Majnoon at geographical coordinates 579401 inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23850
28 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council as soon as possible in order to consider the terrorist activities being carried out against the Republic of Cuba, which are promoted, encouraged or tolerated by the United States authorities.

For more than three decades successive Washington administrations have been responsible for conducting many criminal activities against the people of Cuba that my Government has brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. These activities are still going on.

Terrorist groups in the territory of the United States are openly and with great publicity forming military organizations, conducting training with weapons and explosives and shamelessly announcing their plans to invade Cuba. In recent months some of these terrorists have been captured in my country and both they and their sponsors have revealed how they use camps and installations in Florida to carry out their misdeeds. This is no secret. It is scandalously easy to find clear proof in many parts of the United States mass media of the use of the United States territory with the complicity or tolerance of the Washington Government to attack Cuba in clear and flagrant violation of international law.

The United States, and specifically its Central Intelligence Agency, has committed countless crimes against the people of Cuba, but undoubtedly one of the most abominable, repugnant and cruel was the destruction of a Cuban civilian aircraft in mid-flight, near Barbados, on 6 October 1976, causing the death of the 73 persons on board. Many years have passed, yet the persons who plotted this atrocity, Mr. Orlando Bosch and Mr. Luis Posada Carriles, have still not been punished and are currently under the protection of the United States Government.

The international community cannot disregard these facts; to do so would be to allow the current United States Administration to impose its

hegemonistic designs and a concept of international relations characterized, inter alia, by excessive and illegal manipulation of the United Nations, arbitrariness and cynicism.

The United States leaders who are now posing as opponents of international terrorism are the same people who for years trained, armed, financed and directed the terrorist activities of Mr. Bosch and Mr. Posada and others of their ilk; who have done everything possible since 1976 to prevent justice being done in the case of the Cuban aircraft; and who have protected and continue to protect the two persons who masterminded this barbaric act. They are the same people who allow the terrorists to operate with total impunity in United States territory, to acquire and openly use weapons and explosives, to prepare armed attacks against Cuba from United States territory, publicly to announce beforehand their intention to carry out such attacks and to boast about them afterwards.

They are the same people who, with their aggressive and illegal policy against Cuba, a policy reflected in President Bush's recent decisions aimed at extending and intensifying the blockade against Cuba and even threatening the possibility of a naval blockade, and in his electoral harangues in Miami, are encouraging the murderers and inspiring the bandits.

During the course of this year, the Security Council has seen fit to state that it is determined to eliminate international terrorism. In the statement issued on 31 January 1992, Council members, most of whom were represented at the level of Heads of State or Government, "expressed their deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts".

In its resolution 748 (1992) the Security Council reaffirmed that "every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when such acts involve a threat or use of force".

It is obvious that the term "every State" includes also those which are members of the Security Council, particularly its permanent members.

Accordingly, the Security Council has the inescapable obligation to condemn also the terrorist actions for which the Government of the United States is responsible, and to demand that the latter hand over Messrs. Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles to the Cuban courts and take immediate steps to eliminate completely the terrorist activities carried out from United States territory against Cuba.

The attacks on Pan Am flight 103 and Union de Transports Aériens flight 772 must be resolutely condemned and their authors severely punished. The Government of Cuba does not hesitate to condemn them and to demand that these deeds be fully clarified and that strict justice be done. However, Cubana flight 455 was also a civilian aircraft and its victims were also human

beings; yet those directly responsible for the horrendous crime continue to evade justice, and continue to do so thanks to the protection offered by the United States Government.

Just as we firmly condemn the sabotage of the Pan American aircraft and the Union de Transports Aériens aircraft, so we demand that the Security Council condemn the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviación aircraft. Not to do so would be immoral and would dishonour the Council and undermine its prestige and credibility.

Just as we reject international terrorism, so we demand that an immediate end be put to the terrorism promoted, fostered or tolerated by the United States Government against Cuba.

These are the reasons that prompt my Government to request that the Security Council meet as soon as possible and act in accordance with its obligations.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Cuba to the United Nations

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Security Council

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S/23851
28 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 by which the Council welcomed my intention to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist me in my endeavours for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country.

I am now in a position to inform the Security Council that having completed the necessary consultations, I intend to appoint Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as Special Representative for Somalia.

I should be most grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23852
28 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 April 1992 (S/23851) concerning the appointment of Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as your Special Representative for Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision.

(Signed) S. G. CHIGWEDERE
President of the Security Council

92-18459 (E) 280492 280492

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Security Council

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S/23853
28 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 April 1992 concerning recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-18447 3132h (E) 280492 280492

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Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 April 1992 concerning recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia

The Tunisian Government has decided to recognize the States of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, in view of the events and changes occurring in recent months in that region and the historical relations existing between Tunisia and all the peoples of the region.

Tunisia hopes that security and stability will be re-established in the region and that harmony between its friendly peoples will once again prevail in the context of mutual respect and honest cooperation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23854
29 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am enclosing herewith the text of a message on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

In view of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I should be most grateful if you would kindly have this message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

92-18517 3134h (E) 290492 290492 290492

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Annex

Message from the President of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a growing cause of concern, in spite of the many and varied efforts which have already been made to restore peace in that sensitive area.

The most recent developments in the crisis point to a worsening of the problem.

This is a real factor threatening international peace and security, which is causing increasing concern to the international community and especially to the countries members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I should therefore be grateful, in my capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, if you would take all appropriate measures in the context of the Security Council in order to maintain peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Abdou DIOUF
Chairman of the
Sixth Islamic Summit Conference

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Security Council

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S/23855
29 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

You are aware that Libya has never at any time endangered international peace and security. Nevertheless, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have induced the Security Council to impose sanctions on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter as set forth in resolution 748 (1992), in blatant disregard of the legal nature of the problem raised and of Libya's efforts. In spite of the legal problems raised by national legislations and international covenants, Libya showed complete flexibility and a positive spirit and put forward numerous initiatives and proposals to resolve the crisis between it and the three States, none of them incompatible with the norms of international law, the United Nations Charter or national sovereignty.

From the beginning of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), my country has been exposed to many negative effects and complications arising from the implementation of the aerial embargo measures in particular and the resultant overwhelming damage and multiple economic and social problems. It draws attention here specifically to the damage done to the health sector, where there is a lack of vital antidotes, which has led to the spread of cases of infectious diseases, such as measles, among schoolchildren and also a lack of vaccines and drugs for female and child diseases, because their procurement requires the use of rapid air transport and also refrigeration facilities to prevent spoilage.

Furthermore, the imposition of the aerial embargo has also given rise to other problems that, with their complications are difficult to overcome such as those arising from the use of marine and land transport and those arising from the impossibility of ensuring speedy transport abroad for patients under treatment, particularly urgent cases and victims of traffic accidents. Such occurrences are greatly increasing since land transport has become the main method since the resolution went into effect.

We do not believe that the Security Council and the international community as a whole can ignore the problems that have emerged as a result of the imposition of the aerial embargo on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and they must adopt a position to cope with the negative impact thereof, which is disastrous at the human level.

In conclusion, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

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S/23856
29 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our earlier letters concerning Iranian aggression against Iraq on 5 April 1992, the most recent of which is dated 20 April 1992 (S/23827), I have the honour to inform you that three officers of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group - a colonel (Zambia), a lieutenant-colonel (Hungary) and a captain (Malaysia) - visited the supply depots at Al Azim on 14 April 1992 in order to inspect and verify the flagrant acts of aerial aggression perpetrated by Iran, in the course of which eight Iranian military aircraft bombed the supply depots, deliberately causing damage to them.

The United Nations officers questioned Iraqi officials at the Al Azim camp and obtained clear answers from them about the number of Iranian aircraft which had taken part in this act of aggression, the time of the attack, the type of bombs and missiles used and the course and altitude of the aircraft. Among the projectiles used were 500-pound rockets and cluster bombs.

During their visit the United Nations officials were able to observe the effects of this aerial bombardment and bomb fragments, as they inspected the sites where the missiles fell and saw for themselves the damage caused.

In transmitting to you information on this unjustified Iranian aggression against Iraq perpetrated on 5 April 1992, Iraq totally rejects the arguments advanced by the Government of Iran to justify this attack.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/23857
29 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning violations by the Kuwaiti side of the provisions of the cease-fire between our two countries, I have the honour to inform you of further violations committed by the Kuwaiti side. The details of these acts are as follows:

1. On 5 April 1992, at 1030 hours, 10 Kuwaiti motorboats gave chase to a number of Iraqi fishing vessels between buoys 9, 11 and 13 in the Khor Abdallah and detained a number of these vessels, together with the individuals on board, escorting them towards Bubiyan Island.

2. On the same day, at noon, two Kuwaiti vans arrived at farms in the vicinity of the Martyr Himam guard post, carrying a number of Kuwaiti civilians and policemen. After getting out of the vehicles, the Kuwaitis set up signposts to which they attached two red and white tapes.

3. On 18 April 1992, a Kuwaiti patrol travelling in a grey Chevrolet opened medium-calibre machine-gun fire on the Umm Qasr building, at geographical coordinates 801259.

4. On 19 April 1992, at 1515 hours, four vans stopped some 100 to 150 metres away from the Talha guard post (at geographical coordinates 455313), where they set up marker lights. Two of the vehicles then set out for the Kuwaiti guard post situated opposite the above-mentioned post. The two other vehicles drove on to the road, heading for the Radka guard post, at geographical coordinates 365323.

5. On 20 April 1992, at noon, the Kuwaiti side built a dirt embankment along the frontier between geographical coordinates 659299 and 615309, passing through the area situated at geographical coordinates 625309. The Kuwaiti military engineering detachment which carried out this action included an excavator, two cargo lorries and a patrol vehicle for defence. This action took place 300 metres inside Iraqi territory for a distance of 4,500 metres.

6. On 25 April 1992, at 2300 hours, elements from the Kuwaiti post situated opposite the Abu Musa post (at geographical coordinates 724277) using GC rifles fired eight shots in the direction of the above-mentioned post.

These repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Kuwaiti side are clearly intended as a provocation and constitute a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions set forth in Security Council resolution 687 (1991). They also violate the provisions relating to the demilitarized zone.

In drawing your attention to the significance of these acts, the Government of the Republic of Iraq lodges a vigorous protest against these flagrant acts of aggression by the Kuwaiti side against the security of Iraq, its citizens and frontier posts, and emphasizes that the Kuwaiti side must bear responsibility for the consequences which these violations may have.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23858
2 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 20 April 1992, regarding the recognition of Croatia and Slovenia.

I would be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SULIMAN
Permament Representative

92-18855 3120f (E) 020592

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Annex

Statement issued on 20 April 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the recognition of Croatia and Slovenia

In conformity with the foreign policy of the Republic of the Sudan based on the principle of the will and aspirations of all peoples for self-determination, and in respect of the belief of the Sudanese people to strengthen its relations of cooperation with all nations, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan have decided to recognize the independence of the Republic of Croatia and Slovenia as of today Monday, 20 April 1992.

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GENERAL

S/23859
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note SCPC/192(2) of 3 April 1992 concerning resolution 748 (1992), which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. wishes to inform the Secretary-General that due to the longstanding belligerency of the Libyan regime towards Israel, there exist no relations whatsoever between the two countries and, consequently, there are no ties that would fall under the provisions contained in paragraphs 3 through 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

92-18738 3114i (E) 300492

UNITED
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GENERAL

S/23860
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to my letter of 28 April 1992, I wish to inform you that I have decided to dispatch Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, to examine the evolving situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to look into the feasibility of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. Mr. Goulding will be travelling as soon as practicable.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-18726 3142g (E) 300492

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23861
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 April 1992 (S/23860) concerning the dispatch of Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Cperations, to Bosnia-Herzegovina has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision.

(Signed) S. G. CHIGWEDERE
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/190
S/23862
5 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 1 May 1992 by an official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tunisian Republic regarding the situation in Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 28 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 1 May 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia

The Tunisian Government has followed with great interest the latest developments in Afghanistan, a brother Islamic country, member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Recalling the role it once played in advocating the cause of the Afghan people within the Committee for Afghanistan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the many contacts it established, at various levels, with the representatives of the Afghan resistance, Tunisia expresses its profound satisfaction that the reins of power in Afghanistan have now been taken over by the interim Government, in compliance with the wishes of the brother Afghan people. Tunisia hopes that the new regime can restore peace in Afghanistan and usher in a new era of concord and stability, in a way that will serve the interests and the future of the Afghan people and create the conditions for fruitful cooperation with this brother country on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit.

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Security Council

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S/23863
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to send to you, at the request of His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of ECOWAS, the communiqué issued by the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia after its meeting held in Geneva on 7 April 1992 and to ask you to circulate it as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-18744 3317e (E) 300492

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Annex

Final communiqué of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at the informal consultative group meeting in Geneva, 6-7 April 1992

An informal Consultative Group meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 to 7 April 1992 at the invitation and under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Present at the meeting were the following heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

- His Excellency Blaise Compaore,
  President of Faso, Head of Government,
  Burkina Faso.

- His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny,
  President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

- His Excellency Abdou Diouf,
  President of the Republic of Senegal.

- Honourable Admiral Augustus Aikhomu,
  Vice-President, representing the
  President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

2. Also present at the consultations were:

- His Excellency Dr. Amos C. Sawyer,
  President of the Interim Government of Liberia.

- Mr. Charles Taylor,
  Head of the National Patriotic Front
  of Liberia (NPFL).

OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS

Developments since the last meeting of the Committee of Five

3. The Consultative Group reviewed developments relating to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord signed on 30 October 1991. The Group noted such positive developments as the appointment of the members of the Interim Elections Commission and the ad hoc Supreme Court, the completion of reconnaissance visits by ECOMOG to the areas held by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), and the opening of some of the trunk roads in Liberia. However, many other important aspects of the Yamoussoukro Accord had remained unimplemented, particularly those relating to the establishment of a buffer zone along the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, and the encampment and disarmament of all combatants.

Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord

4. The Group's discussion was characterized by a new spirit of constructive dialogue. The Group reaffirmed the validity of the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991, as offering the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict, for creating the necessary conditions of peace and security and the proper atmosphere that would conduce free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia. It therefore called on all the parties concerned, in particular the NPFL, to repose trust and confidence in ECOMOG and to cooperate fully with ECOMOG to ensure, without any further delay, the speedy, uninterrupted and effective implementation of the Accord.

5. The Group requested the parties to refrain from any act or omission that might be prejudicial to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord. In this connection, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Accord, the meeting agreed to make the following clarifications:

(a) That the buffer zone on the Liberia-Sierra Leone border envisioned by the Accord should be established without further delay. ECOMOG alone shall secure the zone. NPFL may send unarmed observers to the zone.

(b) That all entry and exit points into and out of Liberia, in particular the seaports and airports, shall be secured by ECOMOG. NPFL may maintain an unarmed administrative presence at these points through police, customs and immigration in the areas under its control.

(c) That the encampment and disarmament of all combatants shall be carried out by ECOMOG as envisioned in the Yamoussoukro Accord.

(d) That Mr. Charles Taylor may maintain a personal security of company strength equipped only with small arms but without RPGs.

6. In the light of the foregoing clarification, the meeting directed the Field Commander of ECOMOG to implement the Yamoussoukro Accord without any further delay.

VOTE OF THANKS

7. The meeting expressed its appreciation to His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, for the reception and hospitality accorded to all delegations and for the facilities made available for the meeting.

Done at Geneva this seventh day of April 1992.

(Signed) His Excellency
Blaise Compaore
President of Faso
Head of Government
Burkina Faso

(Signed) His Excellency
Abdou Diouf
President of the Republic
of Senegal

(Signed) His Excellency
Dr. Amos C. Sawyer
President of the Interim
Government of Liberia

(Signed) His Excellency
Felix Houphouët-Boigny
President of the Republic
of Côte d'Ivoire

(Signed) Honourable Admiral
Augustus Aikhomu
Vice-President
Representing the President of
the Federal Republic of Nigeria

(Signed) Mr. Charles Taylor
Head of the National Patriotic
Front of Liberia (NPFL)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23864
2 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LATVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the note verbale that the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat, the Permanent Missions and Observer Offices of the United Nations on 28 April 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Latvia to
United Nations

030592

Annex

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat, the Permanent Missions and Observer Offices to the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations would like to alert the United Nations Secretariat, the Permanent Missions and Observer Offices of the United Nations of the following matter. On 27 April 1992 the Latvian Ministry of Defense submitted to the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a document outlining the present situation regarding the Libyan submarine under construction in Bolderaja, Latvia. A translation of the text of this document follows.

> *'A submarine intended for Libya has been under construction in Boldaraja at the 177th ship reconstruction factory of the Baltic Sea naval fleet of the former USSR since 1988.*
>
> *It is an antiquated type of submarine that is practically no longer utilized by the naval forces of Russia.*
>
> *In March of 1990, this submarine was docked. Dock work is being undertaken by workers from the 29th ship reconstruction factory located in Liepaja, who are transported to Boldaraja by bus. The work is supervised by a Libyan naval forces reconstruction brigade, composed of 9 officers, and 17 specialists, who have arrived in Bolderaja with their families.*
>
> *The reconstruction of this submarine has been delayed due to lack of materials as well as due to the low quality of the workmanship and as a result the highly qualified Libyan chief mechanic demands that unsatisfactory work be redone. In addition, the Russian naval reconstruction factories required that the cleaning of the hull be done by the crew of the ship, yet the Libya brigade refuses to fulfill this task, argumenting that the renovation of the entire vessel has been paid for.*
>
> *It is possible that the renovation of the submarine will not be completed this year. We have information that the commander of the submarine returned to Libya approximately 4 weeks ago due to the illness of his wife.'*

The Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a verbal note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on 22 April 1992, asking for an explanation of this situation. As of today, 28 April 1992 no reply has been received.

/...

The Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations would like to emphasize that the presence of the Libyan submarine and Libyan military personnel in the territory of the Republic of Latvia serves an example of the unsatisfactory nature of the continued presence of the Russian armed forces stationed in Latvia and therefore asks the United Nations to use its international influence and leverage to urge the government of the Russian Federation to hasten the withdrawal of its armed forces from the territory of the Republic of Latvia and to offer a timetable for such a withdrawal.

The presence of this Libyan submarine underlines a broader problem in Latvia, namely that despite Latvia's establishment of its independence, former Soviet troops and military facilities have not been withdrawn from Latvia. It is estimated that there about 30,000-50,000 ex-Soviet troops in Latvia. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has agreed that these troops must leave, but Russia is unwilling to agree on a timetable with the Latvian government. Recent proposals from Moscow suggest a 5-year withdrawal period. It took only three months to remove 100,000 troops from Afghanistan. Therefore, the Latvian government does not accept the 5-year proposal.

As it is confirmed that there is a Russian submarine intended for Libya in Latvia, it would suggest the possibility that there may be other Russian military equipment in bases throughout Latvia and the Baltics intended for sale to Libya. Such a situation would be in violation of Resolution 748 (1992) adopted by the Security Council at its 3063rd meeting on 31 March 1992. Since the Latvian government has not been permitted to inspect any of the Russian-controlled military bases and facilities in Latvia, we are hereby requesting that the United Nations send a fact-finding team to Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania to inspect the Russian-controlled installations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Secretariat, the Permanent Missions and Observer Offices to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 28 April 1992

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23865
2 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note verbale SCPC/1/92 (2) of 3 April 1992, has the honour to report herein on the measures adopted to date by Spain, at the national level, in implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992:

(1) Measures related to aerial navigation. In its note verbale of 15 April, Spain informed Libya that, with effect from the date of the note verbale, all flights, overflights and landings in Spain of aircraft taking off from or destined to land in Libya were to cease and that all activities and operations of the offices of the company Libyan Arab Airlines in Spain were to be suspended.

In addition, administrative measures have been taken to implement the set of provisions contained in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) relating to the supply of aircraft or aircraft components, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness and insurance for Libyan aircraft.

(2) Military embargo. In accordance with the Spanish law currently in force, all exports of weapons and related material require the express authorization of the Inter-Ministerial Board for defence-related and dual-purpose equipment. The Board has decided to bring its criteria strictly into line with the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 748 (1992).

(3) Measures adopted with respect to the diplomatic mission of Libya in Madrid. In its note verbale of 15 April, Spain informed Libya that the Financial Attaché of the Libyan mission must leave the territory of Spain within 15 days. The above-mentioned note verbale also stated that the staff of the Libyan Embassy were not to move outside the boundaries of the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

In addition to the measures described above, Spain, as a State member of the European Community, is implementing the measures which have been adopted by the Community and of which you will be informed by the Community's current President.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23866
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a letter dated 9 April 1992 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning United States cooperation with certain States in operations involving the counterfeiting of Iraqi currency.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 9 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

The United States Central Intelligence Agency has taken a further step in the series of hostile measures adopted by United States policy vis-à-vis Iraq with the aim of destroying the economic and social structure of Iraq by cooperating with certain States (Saudi Arabia and Iran) in operations involving the counterfeiting of Iraqi currency, with the resultant grave impact of this illegitimate action on the Iraqi economy, which is still suffering from the effects of the economic sanctions imposed on it for the last 19 months.

I wish to draw your attention to the report broadcast by the United States news network CNN on 15 March 1992 and the report published in the British newspaper The Sunday Telegraph concerning the United States Central Intelligence Agency's smuggling of large quantities of counterfeit Iraqi currency into the country through neighbouring countries - Jordan, Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia - in order to destabilize the economy of Iraq and destroy the purchasing power of Iraqi citizens, who are, in fact, suffering from the effects of the inflation resulting from the economic sanctions. I wish also to enclose* for your perusal a cheap example of the methods of United States anti-Iraq policy whereby it seeks to disrupt the stability of internal conditions in Iraq by endeavouring to undermine confidence in the Iraqi currency and, consequently, in the Iraqi economy. United States helicopters have dropped large quantities of various denominations of Iraqi currency on border areas. Aircraft dropped large quantities on the areas of the marshes and Mandali and on the Tib border area in Maysan governorate during the period from 19 to 27 January 1992. A balloon carrying counterfeit currency was dropped on the tourist area of Ctesiphon.

As you are aware, this conduct is totally incompatible with the United States propaganda calling for the establishment of a new world order based on justice and democracy, at a time when it is pursuing its hobby of intervention in the internal affairs of States, and it also conflicts with the legal spirit of the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency concluded at Geneva in 1929.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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* Enclosures are with the Secretariat in Room S-3520.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23867
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, we request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Los Angeles and other places in the United States of America and the hazardous and deteriorating conditions of the civilian inhabitants of those places.

We now see the United States Administration, which displays mounting zeal to defend human rights in the world, pursuing policies of repression, using armed force against defenceless citizens and failing to address itself to the depressed social and economic conditions experienced by these innocent citizens. Moreover, it pursues a policy of racial segregation and racial oppression, of discriminating between citizens on the basis of colour and ethnic origin and of applying the law unjustly. Such policies represent grave violations of human rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights and are thus gross violations of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council is required to consider the bloody events taking place in Los Angeles and other United States cities and to adopt a resolution in the same context as the resolutions that it has previously adopted and in accordance with the same principles as those invoked by the United States Government and President George Bush.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23868
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that over the period 22-30 April 1992 United States aircraft have persisted in their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation.

22-23 April 1992

Twenty-four sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formation and four single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho and Tall Afar.

24-25 April 1992

Twenty-three sorties, flown by four two-aircraft formations, 12 single aircraft and one three-aircraft formation at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 15,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Rawanduz, Dukan and Tall Afar.

26-27 April 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by nine two-aircraft formations and one four-aircraft formation at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

27-28 April 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Dukan and Amadiyah.

28-29 April 1992

Twenty-three sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho and Irbil.

29-30 April 1992

Twenty sorties, flown by nine two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23869
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period 25-30 April 1992.

1. At 1030 hours on 25 April 1992, the Iranian side proceeded to build a new control post of bricks and concrete, replacing the Bahramabad control post, at coordinates 10647 opposite the Al-Hasan al-Askari control post, 500 metres from the international boundary line.

2. At 2135 hours on 25 April 1992, the Iranian side fired seven RPG-7 rockets in the direction of the demolished Shihabi control post. The rockets fell at coordinates 361443, 900 metres from the control post and 300 metres from the international boundary line.

3. At 1200 hours on 27 April 1992, a mottled khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter landed at the Iranian control post opposite the southern Talkhab opening at coordinates 8622 (Jabal Mimak), and a gathering of post personnel was observed close to it. It then took off in the direction of the Iranian rear, flying over Mehran as it passed.

4. At 0950 hours on 28 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over the border zone opposite the Mimak slope in the central sector for a period of 30 minutes. It landed among the heights at coordinates 7723 and then flew at moderate altitude towards the Iranian rear.

5. At 1000 hours on 28 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter flying at an altitude of 1,500 feet was observed coming from the Kanjan dam direction and heading towards the city of Mehran. It landed in the city and was not noticed returning.

6. At 1130 hours on 28 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over the old Ziyadi control

post in the central sector opposite the Shihabi control post, three kilometres from the international boundary line. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

7. At 1205 hours on 28 April 1992, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew at an altitude of 1,500 metres for a period of five minutes in front of the Hammad Shihab control post at coordinates 0894 in the southern sector, three kilometres from the international boundary line.

8. At 1430 hours on 28 April 1992, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew at an altitude of 200 metres for a period of five minutes parallel to the international boundary in front of the Sharhani control post at coordinates 295815 in the southern sector, 2.5 kilometres from the international boundary line.

9. At 1500 hours on 28 April 1992, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It flew at an altitude of 200 metres for a period of five minutes parallel to the international boundary in front of the Fakkah control post at coordinates 5151 in the southern sector, two kilometres from the international boundary line.

10. At 1150 hours on 30 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was observed coming from the Kanjan dam opening towards the border strip. It headed for the city of Mehran at moderate altitude and continued its flight back to the Iranian rear.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23870
1 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIRST PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraphs 1 and 2 of its resolution 745 (1992), the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's report of 19 February 1992 (S/23613) containing my plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, and established the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority to carry out the plan.

2. By paragraph 10 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council at stated intervals on progress made in the implementation of the resolution and on tasks still to be performed in the operation, with particular regard to the most effective and efficient use of resources.

3. The first report of the Secretary-General was to be submitted by 1 June 1992. However, on the basis of my visit to Cambodia from 18 to 20 April 1992, I believe that this is an appropriate juncture for this first progress report.

I. PROGRESS MADE TO DATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 745 (1992) AND TASKS STILL TO BE PERFORMED

A. General

4. UNTAC has made a generally good start in Cambodia. A constructive working relationship has been established with the Supreme National Council (SNC) and with its President, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk; the repatriation of refugees from the border camps began on 30 March 1992 and is continuing without major hindrance; the cease-fire has been restored in Kompong Thom province, which had recently been the scene of armed clashes, and United Nations troops have been deployed there to monitor the separation of forces;

efforts have been made to reassure Cambodians that protection of their human rights will receive high priority; a country-wide survey has begun to gather the information required for the planning of the electoral process; and, during my visit to Cambodia, I issued an appeal for voluntary funds required to meet the rehabilitation needs of Cambodia. Also during my visit, I issued an appeal for States which had not yet done so to adhere to the Paris Agreements.

5. The arrival in Phnom Penh on 15 March 1992 of my Special Representative for Cambodia marked the initial deployment of UNTAC, which thereupon absorbed UNAMIC, the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia. Military units and personnel from a number of troop-contributing States have already arrived in the country and more are being deployed. UNTAC is therefore working towards an early start to Phase II of the cease-fire process (cantonment and demobilization phase). The date for this depends on the progress of military deployment and on the cooperation of the Cambodian parties.

6. The Phnom Penh authorities have agreed to provide some lodging facilities for the use of the Military Component, while the Party of Democratic Kampuchea has begun to remove restrictions on access by UNTAC to areas controlled by it and is permitting UNTAC to proceed with the reconnaissance and identification of sites for the regroupment and cantonment of forces.

B. Relations with the Supreme National Council

7. In accordance with article 3 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, 1/ the SNC is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined. By article 6 of the Agreement, the SNC delegated to the United Nations all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the Agreement, as described in annex 1 to the Agreement.

8. Proceeding on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Agreement, my Special Representative has taken the initiative in drawing up, in close consultation with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the SNC, agendas for the SNC's meetings and in making proposals for consideration and adoption by the SNC. The SNC has also agreed, on the proposal of my Special Representative, to establish Technical Advisory Committees in a number of areas of UNTAC's responsibilities to function as subsidiary organs of the SNC with a view to recommending to it specific courses of action. Each Technical Advisory Committee will be chaired by a senior UNTAC official.

9. Since UNTAC began its deployment in Cambodia on 15 March 1992, the SNC has held a total of five meetings (on 16 March, 1 and 6 April, and two meetings on 20 April). As a result of initiatives taken by UNTAC at these meetings, the SNC has reached agreement on a number of matters necessary for the implementation of the plan. In addition, as a confidence-building measure

and at the request of the SNC, UNTAC established on 1 April 1992 a "hot line" service linking the Special Representative and the Force Commander with a representative of each of the four Cambodian parties.

10. A more detailed report on progress achieved so far and tasks still to be performed by each component of UNTAC can be found below.

C. Human rights component

11. Following reports of violent incidents involving political figures, my Special Representative issued a statement on 19 March 1992 stressing UNTAC's determination, in accordance with article 16 of the Paris Agreement, to foster an environment in which human rights would be assured so as to permit the exercise of fundamental freedoms, including the right to participate in free and fair elections. In particular, it was stressed that preventing attacks on individuals, especially if they were politically motivated, and punishing those responsible for attacks that do occur, must be an important priority for the local authorities under UNTAC's supervision and control.

12. UNTAC has established a quick-response mechanism for investigating alleged human rights violations, composed of members of the human rights, civil administration and police components as appropriate. Some investigations have been completed and others are under way or pending.

13. The human rights component commenced its first training programmes for UNTAC police monitors in April and will use similar programmes, adapted as necessary, for local officials in the coming months.

14. On 20 April 1992, I attended a meeting of the SNC at which its members, including Prince Norodom Sihanouk, signed instruments of accession to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This formal legal undertaking is the first of a series of measures designed to create a free and neutral political environment within Cambodia. At the meeting, I emphasized that it was now up to the Cambodian parties to take necessary measures to ensure that the principles contained in the Covenants are applied in a concrete manner.

D. Electoral component

15. My Special Representative presented the draft electoral law drawn up by UNTAC to the SNC at its meeting on 1 April. In accordance with the terms of the Paris Agreement, the draft deals specifically with those matters which, under section D of annex 1 to the Paris Agreement, will be the subject of legal prescription.

16. At the SNC meeting on 6 April, members discussed the draft and made comments to which my Special Representative replied in writing on 13 April 1992. A further round of comments was made at the second SNC meeting on 20 April 1992. This process of consultation will be completed as soon as possible and the draft law will thereafter be promulgated by UNTAC in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of section D of annex 1 to the Paris Agreement.

17. Initial work on the compilation of socio-demographic and cartographic data required for the detailed planning of the election process is being undertaken by the Advance Election Planning Unit, which was established in late 1991 and has now been integrated into the electoral component of UNTAC. The Unit has now completed initial visits to 19 of the 21 provinces of Cambodia, and visits to the remaining two provinces (Koh Kong and Kompong Thom) will have been completed by the end of April.

18. By 1 May 1992, 10 regional coordinators will be deployed to follow up on these activities and begin the actual data collection needed for voter registration.

19. Planning and preparation for voter registration and polling is also proceeding. However, the arrangements made for the purchase of major items of equipment are hampered by the need to ensure compliance with the existing rules governing purchases, which could result in a deferral for some weeks of the commencement of voter registration.

E. Military component

20. As of the end of April 1992, the total number of troops deployed within Cambodia was 3,694. The functions of the military component were summarized in paragraph 54 of my report to the Security Council on the implementation of UNTAC (S/23613). Its activities to date are described below.

1. Verification of the withdrawal and non-return of all categories of foreign forces and their arms and equipment

21. As of the entry into force of the Agreement on 23 October 1991, all foreign forces, advisers and military personnel remaining in Cambodia, together with their weapons, ammunition and equipment, were to have been withdrawn. UNTAC's role in this connection is twofold: to set up a number of check-points along Cambodia's borders, including maritime surveillance through coastal and riverine operations, and to deploy mobile monitoring teams of military observers to investigate allegations of the presence of foreign forces.

22. In document S/23613 it was foreseen that, subject to further assessment, 24 check-points would be established as follows: seven along the border with Thailand, nine along the border with Viet Nam, two along the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, one each at the ports of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh and one each at the airports at Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap

and Stung Treng. However, it may be necessary to modify either the total number of check-points to be established or their distribution along the various borders. A decision on this matter will be made once the detailed reconnaissance of all proposed sites which is now under way is complete. In the meantime, three check-points have already been established along the border with Viet Nam. In accordance with the plan, the military observers manning these check-points will be responsible for monitoring the cessation of outside military assistance to the Cambodian parties and the non-return of foreign forces.

2. Supervision of the cease-fire and related measures, including regroupment, cantonment, disarming and demobilization

23. The cease-fire has generally been maintained with the exception of Kompong Thom, where forces of all four Cambodian parties are present and where a number of armed clashes have occurred since mid-January 1992. On 28 February, an UNTAC helicopter on a reconnaissance mission in that area came under fire and an officer of the Australian contingent was wounded. UNTAC investigation indicated that members of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) had been responsible for the incident. NADK has said that its own investigation showed that its members were not responsible. UNTAC subsequently restored the cease-fire in Kompong Thom and 200 United Nations troops were deployed in the town of Kompong Thom to verify it while opposing forces effected a withdrawal. The situation has since remained generally quiet. The United Nations presence in Kompong Thom has been expanded and now stands at a total of 244 United Nations troops.

24. Progress has also been made in the establishment of regroupment and cantonment areas. While a total of 52 cantonment areas were envisaged in document S/23613, following discussions with the Cambodian parties, it has been agreed to establish a total of 55 cantonment areas, as follows:

- 33 cantonments for the Cambodian People's Armed Forces;
- 14 cantonments for the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea;
- 5 cantonments for the Khmer People's National Liberation Forces;
- 3 cantonments for the National Army of Independent Kampuchea.

The Party of Democratic Kampuchea has begun to remove some of the restrictions it had been placing on UNTAC's freedom of movement in areas under its control. However, it is not yet certain whether UNTAC will have the full freedom of movement it requires in these areas to reconnoitre and identify regroupment and cantonment areas.

3. Mine programmes

25. As noted in document S/23613, "The magnitude of the mine problem in Cambodia requires that a sizeable and intense effort should be undertaken in the very early stages to facilitate UNTAC's deployment and its manifold activities" (para. 80). It should be pointed out that the prevalence of unexploded mines will be a problem in Cambodia for many years to come and must be addressed increasingly by Cambodians themselves.

26. With this in mind, at its meeting on 20 April 1992, the Supreme National Council agreed to the establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the vice-presidency of my Special Representative. The Cambodian Mine Action Centre will assist in undertaking, inter alia, long-term programmes in mine awareness, mine-marking and mine-clearance. It is to be managed by a 10-member Governing Council, which was established by the end of April 1992, with 5 Cambodian members to be appointed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and 5 other members to be appointed by my Special Representative.

27. UNTAC has also deployed six mine-clearing training teams in north-western Cambodia with a further four teams preparing to commence training. Graduates of these courses have already begun mine-clearing operations, and it is estimated that 5,000 Cambodians will have been trained in mine-clearing by the end of the year. In accordance with the implementation plan, many of these will be former soldiers of the forces of the four Cambodian parties. Training and deployment of these demobilized soldiers will be an important element in rehabilitation and the creation of employment, as well as in the prevention of banditry.

28. It has become apparent that the United Nations will need to pay and equip these newly trained mine-clearing personnel. Funds will be required not only for monthly wages, but also for compensation for families in the case of death or disablement.

4. Other activities

29. In addition, the military component of UNTAC has provided security assistance for the repatriation of refugees from the camps on the Thai border in the form of convoy escorts and a security presence in each of the reception centres. It is anticipated that this requirement will decrease as the UNTAC military and police presence becomes more pervasive.

30. A good start has been made on the repair of roads and bridges in the north-western provinces with priorities based on the need to ensure access for all UNTAC components throughout the imminent rainy season. Work has commenced on the other urgent priority of preparing the airfields in Phnom Penh and the central and northern provinces for UNTAC use.

F. Civil administration component

31. Article 6 of the Agreement contains the general provisions governing UNTAC's mandate in civil administration. In this article, it is stipulated that the objective is to "ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair general elections". The specific framework within which UNTAC is to carry out its civil administration mandate is provided in section B of annex 1 to the Agreement.

32. The civil administration component has initiated contacts with the existing administrative structure in order to prepare the control functions provided for in article 6 and in section B of annex 1 to the Agreement and to determine which other agencies should be placed under UNTAC supervision and control.

33. Recruitment of the staff required by this component has begun, but is proceeding rather slowly because of the high degree of specialization in the functions required to be performed. In the meantime, the SNC has substantially approved operating procedures for the exercise of the right of assembly and freedom of association drawn up by the civil administration component and proposed to the SNC by the Special Representative.

34. Control of the agencies, bodies and offices dealing with the Cambodian information media began by late April, when technical means for monitoring Cambodian broadcast news media were in place. The potential to monitor other Cambodian news media is to be fully realized by June. Meanwhile, UNTAC plans to establish a Cambodian media committee under its chairmanship and with participation by Cambodian political groups in May. Also in May, UNTAC hopes to promulgate a code of media conduct to help ensure that freedom of the press and access to the media are fully respected in Cambodia and are not abused.

G. Police component

35. As of the end of April, a total of 193 civilian police monitors had arrived in Cambodia, and, in accordance with the recommendations contained in my implementation plan (S/23613), priority in their deployment has been given to Sisophon and Battambang, where Cambodian refugees and displaced persons are being resettled. Further deployments will take place in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the repatriation process unfolds. In addition, civilian police monitors have been posted at the three border check-points established by the military component of UNTAC (see para. 22 above), and the remainder have been deployed in the Phnom Penh area. Additional deployment can be initiated as soon as the necessary logistic support is secured.

36. As noted in paragraph 113 of document S/23613, a number of factors are likely to affect the precarious security situation in Cambodia during the transitional period. The presence of United Nations civilian police monitors should, however, help to stabilize the situation. To date, Member States have

agreed to provide a total of 1,903 police monitors. It is my earnest hope that, with the cooperation of Member States, the full complement of 3,600 personnel needed for the police component will be secured in view of its crucial role in the creation of an environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

H. Repatriation component

37. As noted above, repatriation began on 30 March 1992 with the return to Cambodia of 526 men, women and children. They were welcomed at the reception centre at Sisophon in north-west Cambodia by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, my Special Representative and staff of UNHCR, which is organizing the operation.

38. During the first 10 days of April, repatriation proceeded at a reduced pace to test the logistical arrangements as well as the absorption capacity in Cambodia. After a brief interruption for the Cambodian new year, repatriation movements resumed on 21 April 1992 and arrival rates will be increased. As of the end of April, a total of 5,763 persons had returned.

39. However, the difficulty of finding suitable mine-free land for the returnees, the congestion of urban areas, the unsatisfactory health situation within the country and the delays expected to arise during the rainy season have raised concerns that a number of refugees and displaced persons will not be able to return to their homes in time to take part in the electoral process. Since, as noted in paragraph 149 of document S/23613, "the implementation and integrity of the electoral process is dependent upon the prior repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons", it is clear that maximum flexibility will have to be exercised in the search for viable options for reintegration if the refugees and displaced persons are to return in time to register for the election. A geographical widening of land settlement options and diversification of non-agricultural solutions offered to returnees are being actively pursued.

I. Rehabilitation component

40. The Paris Agreements include a Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia and established guidelines for the resumption of international assistance to support the peace process and the institution of a democratic Government.

41. On 20 April 1992, in Phnom Penh, I formally launched the appeal to the international donor community to provide $593 million to Cambodia. The funds will be used for food, health services, shelter, education, training and the restoration of the country's basic infrastructure, public utilities and supportive institutions to initiate the process of rehabilitation during the transition period. Also included is the cost of repatriating the refugees from Thailand, which was the subject of an earlier appeal in the amount of $116 million.

42. Resource requirements for the rehabilitation period include $81 million for the resettlement and reintegration of the repatriated refugees as well as internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers. In the category of essential services, $44 million is required for food security, seeds, draft animals and agricultural equipment; $40 million for health, nutrition, potable water and sanitation and $33 million for education and training. Another $150 million will be needed for repair and restoration of public utilities, roads, ports, railways and other major infrastructural works. Finally, in order to avert runaway inflation and the disintegration of the civil service, the appeal seeks $111 million in commodity aid and balance-of-payments support in order to help stabilize the economic and social situation in the country.

43. In order to amplify the coordinating role of the SNC in rehabilitation, a Technical Advisory Committee on rehabilitation has been set up. Cooperating agencies and bilateral donors will be encouraged to address their proposals to this Technical Advisory Committee, which will make recommendations to the plenary meeting of the SNC.

J. Information requirements

44. With regard to the dissemination of UNTAC information, an UNTAC information bulletin will begin publication in May, and UNTAC will have access to existing radio transmission facilities in South-East Asia through which it will be able to broadcast UNTAC information and education programmes. At the same time, work will continue to identify the best means of disseminating UNTAC's message to the Cambodian population at large and to ensure that the public is fully informed of its rights and responsibilities in the matter of human rights and the electoral process as the mission unfolds. UNTAC radio programming will be produced by its information service in cooperation with other relevant components of UNTAC.

45. The staffing of the UNTAC information component has begun and is expected to accelerate rapidly beginning in late April.

II. CONCLUDING REMARKS

46. In this first progress report, it can be stated that UNTAC has begun to establish itself both politically and militarily in Cambodia. Work on all aspects of the mission's activities is proceeding at varying rates and some successes have been recorded by each component. During my visit to Cambodia, I was impressed to observe the high calibre and efficiency of the troops who were already there. In that connection, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments which so speedily provided these contingents. At the same time, UNTAC has faced difficulties and delays in deployment which, if not remedied, could have a negative effect on the operation.

47. Since the arrival in Cambodia of my Special Representative on 15 March 1992, all senior officials of UNTAC have assumed their duties. However, the slow pace of the recruitment and deployment of civilian staff at the second and third echelons, particularly of the civil administration component, could impair UNTAC's ability to exercise adequate supervision and control where required. The pace of recruitment has, however, now accelerated.

48. The slower than expected pace of arrival of military contingents, and in particular the considerable difficulty experienced in securing and emplacing the equipment they need to bring with them, could also have an adverse impact on UNTAC's ability to maintain its tight schedule of operations. This would be the more regrettable in that much progress has been made in securing the cooperation of the parties.

49. Every effort is being made to address the difficulties mentioned in the present report and to discharge UNTAC's complex tasks within the time-frames envisaged in the implementation plan. However, I wish to note that the experience of mounting a large and complex United Nations operation such as UNTAC may point to the possible need to re-examine the manner in which existing financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization are applied to such operations.

Notes

1/ See S/23177, annex.

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Corrigendum

Paragraph 23, line 4

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